

SQU

O'er my men I'll set my careful spies,
To watch rebellion in their very eyes. *Dryden.*
These wretched spies of wit must then confess,
They take more pains to please themselves the less. *Dryden.*
Those who attend on their state, are so many spies placed
upon them by the publick to observe them nearly. *Atterbury.*
To SPY. *v. a.* [See SPY. *n. f.*]
1. To discover by the eye at a distance, or in a state of concealment; to espy.

Light hath no tongue, but is all eye;
If it could speak as well as eyes.
This were the worst that it could say,
That being well I fain would stay. *Donne.*
As tiger spys'd two gentle fawns. *Milton.*
A countryman spied a snake under a hedge, half frozen to death.
My brother Guyomar, methinks, I spy. *Dryden.*
Haste in his steps, and wonder in his eye.
One in reading skip'd over all sentences where he spy'd a note of admiration. *Swift.*

2. To discover by close examination.
Let a lawyer tell he has spy'd some defect in an entail, how felicitous are they to repair that error. *Decay of Piety.*
3. To search or discover by artifice.
Moses sent to spy out Jazzer, and took the villages. *Numb.*
To SPY. *v. n.* To search narrowly.
It is my nature's plague
To spy into abuses, and oft my jealousy
Shapes faults that are not. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
SPY BOAT. *n. f.* [spy and boat.] A boat sent out for intelligence.
Giving the colour of the sea to their spyboats to keep them from being discovered, came from the Venetians. *Arbutnot.*

SQUAB. *adj.* [I know not whence derived.]
1. Unfeathered; newly hatched.
Why must old pigeons, and they stale, be dress'd,
When there's so many squab ones in the nest. *King.*
2. Fat; thick and stout; awkwardly bulky.
I he nappy ale goes round,
Nor the squab daughter nor the wife were nice,
Each health the youths began, Sim plied it twice. *Better.*

SQUAB. *n. f.* A kind of sofa or couch; a stuffed cushion.
On her large squab you find her spread,
Like a fat corpse upon a bed. *Swift.*
SQUAB. *adv.* With a heavy sudden fall; plump and flat. A low word.
The eagle took the tortoise up into the air, and dropt him down, squab, upon a rock, that dashed him to pieces. *L'Estr.*
SQUABPIR. *n. f.* [squab, and pie.] A pie made of many ingredients.
Cornwall squabpie, and Devon whitepot brings,
And Leicester beans and bacon, food of kings. *King.*

To SQUAB. *v. n.* To fall down plump or flat; to squelch or squall.
SQUABISH. *adj.* [from squab.] Thick; heavy; fleshy.
Diet renders them of a squabish or lardy habit of body. *Harvey.*

To SQUABBLE. *v. n.* [Skiala, Swedish.] To quarrel; to debate peevishly; to wrangle; to fight. A low word.
Drunk? and speak parrot? and squabble? swagger? oh, thou invincible spirit of wine! *Shakespeare's Othello.*
I thought it not improper in a squabbling and contentious age, to detect the vanity of confiding ignorance. *Glanville.*
If there must be disputes, is not squabbling less inconvenient than murder?
The sense of these propositions is very plain, though logicians might squabble a whole day, whether they should rank them under negative or affirmative. *Watts's Logic.*

SQUABBLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A low brawl; a petty quarrel.
In popular factions, pragmatick fools commonly begin the squabbles, and crafty knaves reap the benefit. *L'Estrange.*
A man whose personal courage is suspected, is not to drive squadrons before him; but may be allowed the merit of some squabbles, or throwing a bottle at his neighbour's head. *Arbutnot.*
SQUABBLER. *n. f.* [from squabble.] A quarrelsome fellow; a brawler.

SQUADRON. *n. f.* [Squadron, Fr. Squadra, Italian, from quadratus, Latin.]
1. A body of men drawn up square.

I hope halfrounding guards
Just met, and closing flood in squadron join'd. *Milton.*
2. A part of an army; a troop.
Nothing the Moors were more afraid of, than in a set battle to fight with squadrons coming orderly on. *Kneller.*
Then beauteous Atys, with Iulus bred,
Of equal age, the second squadron led. *Dryden.*
3. Part of a fleet, a certain number of ships.
Rome could not maintain its dominion over so many provinces, without squadrons ready equipt. *Arbutnot.*

SQUADRONED. *adj.* [from squadron.] Formed into squadrons.
They gladly thither haste; and by a choir
Of squadron d'angels hear his carol sung. *Milt. Par. Lost.*

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SQUALID. *adj.* [squalidus, Latin.] Foul; nasty; filthy.
A doleful case desires a doleful song,
Without vain art or curious compliments,
And squalid fortune into baseness flows.
Doth scorn the pride of wonted ornaments.
Uncom'd his locks, and squalid his attire,
Unlike the trim of love and gay desire. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*
All these Cocytus bounds with squalid reeds,
With muddy ditches and with deadly weeds. *Dryden.*

To SQUALL. *v. n.* [squal, Swedish.] To scream out as a child or woman frightened.
In my neighbourhood, a very pretty prattling shoulder of veal squalled out at the sight of a knife.
I put five into my coat pocket, and as to the sixth I made a countenance as if I would eat him alive. I he poor man squalled terribly. *Swift.*
Cornelius sunk back on a chair; the guests stood astonished; the infant squalled. *Arbutnot and Pope.*

SQUAL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Loud scream.
There oft are heard the notes of infant woe,
The short thick sob, loud scream, and shriller squal. *Swift.*

2. Sudden gust of wind. A sailor's word.
SQUALLER. *n. f.* [from squal.] Screamer; one that screams.
SQUALOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] Coarseness; nastiness; want of cleanliness and neatness.

Take heed that their new flowers and sweetness do not as much corrupt as the others dryness and squalor. *Ben. Jonson.*
What can filthy poverty give else, but beggary, fulsome nastiness, squalor, ugliness, hunger, and thirst? *Burton.*
SQUALIDLY. *adj.* [from squalid.] Windy; gusty. A sailor's word.
SQUALMOUS. *adj.* [squalmo, Latin.] Scaly; covered with scales.
The sea was replenished with fish, of the cartilaginous and squamous, as of the teleostean and crustaceous kinds. *Wood.*
Those galls and balls are produced, in the gems of oak, which may be called squamous oak cones. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*

To SQUANDER. *v. a.* [versen, Teutonic.]
1. To scatter lavishly; to spend profusely; to throw away in idle prodigality.

We squander away some part of our fortune at play. *Atter.*
They often squander'd, but they never gave. *Shakespeare.*
Never take a favourite waiting maid, to intimate how great a fortune you brought, and how little you are allowed to squander. *Swift.*

Then, in plain prose, were made two sorts of men,
To squander some, and some to hide again. *Pope.*
True friends would rather see such thoughts as they communicate only to one another, than what they squander about to all the world. *Pope.*

How uncertain it is, whether the years we propose to ourselves shall be indulged to us, uncertain whether we shall have power or even inclination to improve them better than those we now squander away. *Rogers.*

2. To scatter; to dissipate; to disperse.
He hath an argosie bound to Tripolis, another to the Indies, and other ventures he hath squandered abroad. *Shakespeare.*
The troops we squander'd first, again appear.
From several quarters, and enclose the rear. *Dryden.*

He is a successful warrior,
And has the soldiers' hearts upon the skirts
Of Aragon our squander'd troops he rallies. *Dryden.*

SQUANDERER. *n. f.* [from squander.] A spendthrift; a prodigal; a waster; a lavishier.

Plenty in their own keeping, teaches them from the beginning, to be squanderers and wasters. *Locke.*

SQUARE. *adj.* [quadrus, Welsh; quadratus, Latin.]
1. Cornered; having right angles.

All the doors and posts were square, with the windows. *King.*
Water and air the varied form confound;
The straight looks crooked, and the square grows round. *Prior.*

2. Forming a right angle.
This instrument is for striking lines square to other lines of freight sides, and try the squareness of their work. *Mason.*

3. Cornered; having angles of whatever content; as three squares, five square.

Catching up in haste his three square shield,
And shining helmet, soon him buckled to the field. *Spenser.*
The clavicle is a crooked bone, in the figure of an S, one end of which being thicker and almost three square, is inserted into the first bone of the sternum. *Wise's Surgery.*

4. Parallel; exactly suitable.
She's a most triumphant lady, if report be square to her. *Shak.*

5. Strong; stout; well set. As, a square man.

6. Equal; exact; honest; fair. As, square dealing.

All have not offended;
For those that were, it is not square to take
On those that are, revenge; crimes, like to lands;
Are not inherited. *Shakespeare's Titus of Andronicus.*

7. [In geometry.] Square root of any number is that which, multiplied by it self, produces the square, as 4 is the square root of 16; because 4x4=16; and likewise 6 the square root of 36, as 6x6=36.

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SQUARE. *n. f.* [quadra, Latin.]
1. A figure with right angles and equal sides.
Then did a sharped spire of diamond bright,
Ten feet each way in square appear to me,
Justly proportion'd up unto his height,
So far as archer might his level see.
Rais'd of grassy turf their table was;
And on her ample square from side to side
All Autumn pil'd. *Milton.*

2. An area of four sides, with houses on each side.
The statue of Alexander VII. stands in the large square of the town. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

3. Content of an angle.
In rectangle triangles the square which is made of the side that subtendeth the right angle, is equal to the squares which are made of the sides, containing the right angle. *Brown.*

4. A rule or instrument by which workmen measure or form their angles.

5. Rule; regularity; exact proportion; justness of workmanship or conduct.

In St. Paul's time the integrity of Rome was famous: Corinth many ways reproved: they of Galatia much more out of square.

The whole ordinance of that government was at first evil plotted, and through other overights came more out of square, to that disorder which it is now come unto. *Spenser's Ireland.*
I have not kept my square; but that to come
Shall all be done by th' rule. *Shaksp. Antony and Cleopatra.*

Nothing so much fettereth this art of influence out of square and rule as education. *Raleigh.*

6. Squadron; troops formed square.
He alone
Dealt on lieutenantry, and no practice had
In the brave squares of war. *Shakespeare.*

Our superfluous lacqueys and our peasants,
Who in unnecessary action swarm
About our squares of battle, were enow
To purge this field of such a hiding foe. *Shakespeare.*

7. A square number is when another called its root can be exactly found, which multiplied by itself produces the square. The following example is not accurate.

Advance thy golden mountains to the skies,
On the broad base of fifty thousand rise;
Add one round hundred, and if that's not fair,
Add fifty more, and bring it to a square. *Pope.*

8. Quaternion; number four.
I profess
Myself an enemy to all other joys

Which the most precious square of sense possesses,
And find I am alone felicitate
In your love. *Shakespeare.*

9. Level; equality.
Men should fort themselves with their equals; for a rich man that converses upon the square with a poor man, shall certainly undoe him.

We live not on the square with such as these,
Such are our betters who can better please. *Dryden.*

10. Quartile; the astrological situation of planets, distant ninety degrees from each other.

To th' other five
Their planetary motions, and aspects,
In sextile, square, and trine and opposite
Of noxious efficacy. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

11. Rule; conformity. A proverbial use.
I shall break no squares whether it be so or not. *L'Estrange.*

12. SQUARES. *go.* The game proceeds. Chessboards being full of squares.

One frog looked about him to see how squares went with their new kings. *L'Estrange.*

To SQUARE. *v. a.* [quadra, Latin; from the noun.]
1. To form with right angles.

He employs not on us the hammer and the chizel, with an intent to wound or mangle us, but only to square and fashion our hard and stubborn hearts. *Boyle's Seraphick Love.*

2. To reduce to a square.
Circles to square, and cubes to double,
Would give a man excessive trouble.

3. To measure; to reduce to a measure.
Stubborn critics, apt, without a theme
For depravation, to square all the text
By Cressid's rule. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

4. To adjust; to regulate; to mould; to shape.
Dreams are toys.

Yet for this once, yea superstitiously,
I will be square'd by this. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*
How frankly I square my talk!
Thou'rt said to have a stubborn soul,
That apprehends no further than this world, *Shakespeare.*

And square'th' thy life accordingly. *Shakespeare.*
God has designed us a measure of our undertakings; his word and law, by the proportions whereof we are to square our actions. *Decay of Piety.*

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The oracle was enforced to proclaim Socrates to be the wisest man in the world, because he applied his studies to the moral part, the squaring men's lives. *Hammond.*
His preaching much, but more his practice wrought;
A living sermon of the truths he taught;
For this by rules severe his life he square'd,
That all might see the doctrine which they heard. *Dryden.*
This must convince all such who have, upon a wrong interpretation, presumed to square opinions by theirs, and have in loud exclamations shewn their abhorrence of university education. *Swift.*

5. To accommodate; to fit.
Eye me, blest providence, and square my trial
To my proportion'd strength. *Milton.*

6. To respect in quartile.
O'er libra's sign a crowd of foes prevails,
The icy goat and crab that square the scales. *Creech.*
Some professions can equally square themselves to, and thrive under all revolutions of government. *South's Sermons.*

To SQUARE. *v. n.*
1. To suit with; to fit with.

I fit them by the rule, and, as they square,
Or deviate from undoubted doctrine, fare. *Dryden.*
His description squares exactly to time. *Woodward.*

These marine bodies do not square with those opinions, but exhibit phenomena that thwart them. *Woodward.*

2. To quarrel; to go to opposite sides. Obsolete.
Are you such fools
To square for this? would it offend you then
That both should speed! *Shakespeare's Titus Andronicus.*

But they do square, that all their elves for fear
Creep into acorn cups, and hide them there. *Shakespeare.*

SQUARENESS. *n. f.* [from square.] The state of being square.
This instrument is for striking lines square to other lines or straight lines, and try the squareness of their work. *Mason.*
Motion, squareness, or any particular shape, are the accidents of body. *Watts's Logic.*

SQUASH. *n. f.* [from squash.]
1. Any thing soft and easily crushed.

Not yet old enough for a man, nor young enough for a boy; as a squash is before it is a peascod, or a coddling, when it is almost an apple. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

2. [Melopepo.] A plant.
The characters are, it hath the whole appearance of a pumpkin or gourd; from which this differs in its fruit, which is roundish, fleshy, streaked, angular, and for the most part divided into five partitions, inclosing flat seeds adhering to a spongy placenta. *Miller.*

Squash is an Indian kind of pumpkin that grows apace. *Boyle.*

3. Any thing unripe; any thing soft. In contempt.
How like I then was to this kernel,
This squash, this gentleman. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

4. A sudden fall.
Since they will overload my shoulders, I shall throw down the burden with a squash among them. *Arbutnot.*

5. A shock of soft bodies.
My fall was stopped by a terrible squash that sounded louder than the cataract of Niagara. *Gulliver's Travels.*

To SQUASH. *v. a.* To crush into pulp.

To SQUAT. *v. n.* [quattare, Italian.] To fit cowering; to fit close to the ground.

SQUAT. *adj.* [from the verb.]
1. Cowering; close to the ground.

Him there they found,
Squat like a toad, close at the ear of Eve. *Milton.*

Her dearest comrades never caught her
Squat on her hams. *Swift.*

2. Short and thick; having one part close to another, as those of an animal contracted and cowering.

The squill-infest is so called from some similitude to the squill-fish: the head is broad and squat. *Grew.*

Alma in verse, in prose, the mind,
By Aristotle's pen defin'd,
Throughout the body squat or tall,
Is bon'd file, all in all. *Prior.*

SQUAT. *n. f.*
1. The posture of cowering or lying close.

A stitch-fall'n cheek that hangs below the jaw,
Such wrinkles as a skilful hand would draw
For an old grandam ape, when with a grace
She sits at squat, and scrubs her leathern face. *Dryden.*

2. A sudden fall.
Bruises, squats and falls, which often kill others, can bring little hurt to those that are temperate. *Herbert.*

SQUAT. *n. f.* A sort of mineral.
The squat consists of tin ore and spar incorporated. *Woodward.*

To SQUAKE. *v. n.* [squaka, Swedish.]
1. To set up a sudden dolorous cry; to cry out with pain.

2. To cry with a shrill acute tone.
The flattered dead
Did squeak and gibber in the Roman streets. *Shakespeare.*

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